

REGIONAL LATIN FORUM 2006
CUSTOMS

1. In the name Lucius Junius Columella Moderatus, Junius is the
a. nomen. b. agnomen. c. praenomen. d. cognomen.
2. The tunica recta was worn by
a. the head of a household. b. a political candidate. c. a young girl. d. a bride.
3. The strong box kept in the tablinum:
a. cisium b. sportula c. arca d. saecum
4. Roman chariot-racing syndicates were called
a. vilici. b. factiones. c. praecinctions. d. aurigae.
5. Which office was **NOT** part of the Cursus Honorum?
a. consul b. quaestor c. praetor d. censor
6. An ancient game resembling chess:
a. tali b. crepundia c. duodecim scripta d. latrunculi
7. Roman “fast food” restaurants were called
a. culinae. b. pistrinae. c. thermopolia. d. foci.
8. Before Numa, the Roman calendar consisted of
a. 6 months. b. 8 months. c. 10 months. d. 12 months.
9. What type of marriage involved the fictitious sale of a woman to her new husband?
a. confarreatio b. usus c. coemptio d. iustae nuptiae
10. Which racing company was supported by the emperors?
a. Red b. White c. Blue d. Green
11. A vilicus would most likely be found doing his job
a. at a latifundium. b. in an arena. c. at a balneum. d. in a circus.
12. If a slave’s ears were pierced, he or she most likely came from the
a. north. b. south. c. west. d. east.
13. The imagines were usually found in the
a. alae. b. cubiculum. c. triclinium. d. peristylum.
14. To gain the consulship suo anno meant
a. in the final year of eligibility. b. for the first time.
c. at the earliest age of eligibility. d. for the last time.

15. The only jewelry Roman men wore:
a. rings b. earrings c. necklaces d. bracelets
16. The favorite drink of the Romans, mulsum, consisted of
a. wine and water. b. honey and water. c. wine and honey. d. straight wine.
17. What was a vesperna?
a. the first watch of the night b. an evening meal
c. a late afternoon religious observance d. a night march
18. In what order would a Roman most likely have visited rooms at the baths?
a. frigidarium, tepidarium, unctorium, caldarium
b. unctorium, tepidarium, caldarium, frigidarium
c. caldarium, tepidarium, frigidarium, unctorium
d. tepidarium, caldarium, frigidarium, unctorium
19. Which statement about Roman education is **NOT** true?
a. Schools were open to all.
b. Fees to attend school were low.
c. The government supported and supervised the schools.
d. No class distinction was made in discipline and treatment of the students.
20. Which of the following is **NOT** an item of furniture?
a. solium b. cathedra c. monopodium d. carpentum
21. What is the modern equivalent of the Roman date written a.d. IV. Non. Sept.?
a. September 2 b. September 3 c. September 5 d. September 6
22. When Aesculapius was brought to Rome in 293 B.C., the Romans built his first temple
a. in the Forum. b. on Tiber Island. c. in the Campus Martius. d. on the Palatine.
23. If a Roman house had oeci, they were used for
a. extra bedrooms. b. slave quarters. c. closets. d. occasional banquet halls.
24. What were sutores?
a. bath attendants b. shoemakers c. bakers d. brick masons
25. The ancient equivalent of mailmen:
a. tabellarii b. carnifices c. caupones d. mangones
26. Uninvited guests who showed up at a dinner party were called
a. umbrae. b. larvae. c. columbae. d. hospites.

27. The sinus of a Roman garment is most similar to a modern
a. border on the hem. b. ornamental pin. c. pocket. d. belt.
28. The term agnati refers to
a. close family relatives who were not related by blood.
b. relatives by descent through the male line.
c. relatives by descent through the female line.
d. men who married sisters.
29. According to Cato the Elder, which crop was the most important?
a. grain b. grapes c. olives d. apples
30. What was the intercessio?
a. the right to veto held by the tribunes
b. the right of a provincial governor to intervene in local judicial matters
c. the interval between ranks of soldiers on the march
d. the interval between the end of a criminal trial and the day of execution
31. The first permanent theater in Rome was built in
a. 200 B.C. b. 145 B.C. c. 100 B.C. d. 55 B.C.
32. A legion was divided into _____ cohorts.
a. 10 b. 20 c. 30 d. 60
33. The eastern side of the Esquiline Hill was long a depository for the city's refuse and the location of paupers' graves. Who covered over the entire area and created a park there?
a. Maecenas b. Augustus c. Sallust d. Caesar
34. According to tradition, which three deities were brought to Rome on the advice of the Sibyl because of the famine in 493 B.C.?
a. Bacchus, Ceres, Mercury b. Mercury, Apollo, Minerva
c. Bacchus, Ceres, Proserpina d. Apollo, Proserpina, Minerva
35. The Salii Collini were in charge of the worship of
a. Mars. b. Augustus. c. Jupiter. d. Quirinus.
36. Which type of gladiator was armed with a parma?
a. Secutor b. Hoplomachus c. Thrax d. Retiarius
37. A primus palus would be found
a. on a farm. b. in a law court. c. in the army. d. in an amphitheater.

38. The garment Roman men wore for protection from the rain:
a. endromis b. paenula c. trabea d. sagum
39. The first private library at Rome was formed by
a. C. Asinius Pollio. b. Lucius Aemilius Paullus. c. Augustus. d. Trajan.
40. An open carriage or wagon often used for carrying baggage:
a. pilentum b. raeda c. petoritum c. bastarna
41. When did the length of a Roman hour equal our own?
a. on the equinox b. at the summer solstice c. on the Lemuria
d. during the Saturnalia
42. Sheets of papyrus used for letter writing were called chartae or
a. volumina. b. scapi. c. vella. d. schedae.
43. Sub hasta venire means
a. unconditional surrender. b. to be sold into slavery. c. to enlist in the army.
d. a slave marriage.
44. In the name M. Tullius M.f.M.n.M.pr.Cor.Cicero, “Cor.” refers to the
a. home town. b. region. c. century. d. tribe.
45. All of the following statements about adrogatio are true **EXCEPT**
a. the term refers to the adoption of a pater familias.
b. it had to be sanctioned by the pontifices.
c. it involved the extinction of one family to save another.
d. the comitia centuriata had to vote on it.
46. The tunica dalmatica was
a. worn only by slaves. b. worn only by senators.
c. a short-sleeved or sleeveless tunic. d. a long-sleeved tunic made of wool.
47. The Lex Iulia Municipalis
a. apportioned the cost of road-building to towns along the route.
b. forbade the use of vehicles on town streets during daylight hours.
c. conferred Roman citizenship on municipal magistrates.
d. required every citizen to register in the town of his birth.
48. A celeusta or pausarius performed his duties
a. on naval ships. b. in provincial armies. c. in city government. d. in mines.
49. The dupondius was a coin made of
a. silver. b. brass. c. bronze. d. gold.

50. Who was the privigna?
- a. daughter-in-law
 - b. first female cousin on the mother's side
 - c. maternal aunt
 - d. step-daughter